Captain John Rogers
near Bowlings Green

Gazette of the United States.

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Mr. URBAN,

UPON the recent election of a Parliament, you may, perhaps, deem it useful information to lay before the public in general, and the new senators in particular, the following

STATE OF THE ENGLISH NATION.

Population of Great Britain, *viz.* England and Wales,	8,000,000	
Scotland,	1,500,000	9,500,000
Number of the House of Commons,		558
Number of persons to each member of parliament; or, in other words, each member of parliament represents		17,025
Number of active citizens, or sighting men between 16 and 60 years of age, one-fourth of the whole,		2,375,000
Number of active citizens to each member of parliament,		4,256¼
England and Wales contain square miles, according to the Statistical Tables,		54,112
Number of persons to each square mile		147⅘
Scotland contains square miles,		25,600
Number of persons to each sq. mile,		58⅝
Great Britain contains sq. miles,		79,712
or sq. acres,		51,015,680
Number of persons to each sq. mile, or 5 2-5 acres per head		119⅛
The nett produce of the taxes on the average of three years, from the 5th April, 1787, to the 5th April, 1790,	£. 15,846,000	
Add 8 *pr. cent.* for charges of collection	1,267,680	
The gross revenue of Great-Britain, beside tythes parish and county-rates, &c. &c.	£. 17,113,580	s. d. 0 0
So that each individual pays to the State, on an average, out of his income, or the produce of his labor,		1 16 0¼
But, if paid by the active citizens, it is a head by the year,		7 4 1½
The capital of the national debt, exclusive of annuities for lives and years, is about,	240,000,000	0 0
Upon the notion that the land is ultimately charged to pay the national debt, every square mile is mortgaged for		3,010 16 9¼
or every square acre is mortgaged for		4 12 4¼
The interest of the funded debt, including the annuities and charges of management, is	9,260,000	0 0
Towards this, every square mile	contrib.	116 3 4¼
or every square acre	contrib.	0 3 6
or every individual	per ann.	0 19 6

Suppose the average rent of lands to be ten shillings an acre, and that they now sell for about 30 years purchase, every acre is mortgaged for almost one-third of its intrinsic value, and pays more than that proportion of its annual rent to the interest of the national debt.

I have not made these calculations to create discontents or despondency; for I believe that the same sort of enquiries, with regard to other kingdoms, would shew that, notwithstanding our burdens appear heavy, we are not in a worse condition than our neighbours. By this view of our affairs, I mean only to stimulate our Ministers and Senators to pursue the wisest measures for strengthening this country, by thrift in the public treasure, by care of the public's trade, and by all the other honest and useful arts of peace.

It is not extent of territory that makes a country powerful, but numbers of men well employed, convenient ports, a good navy, and a soil producing all sorts of commodities. The materials for all these we have; and, to improve them to the greatest advantage, we only want the complement of men whom our land can maintain and nourish, with as much trade as our national stock and our knowledge of sea affairs is capable of embracing.

A trade so extended will naturally produce a powerful naval strength; while a large and well directed traffic, by its balance in our favor, will furnish such stores and wealth as will enable us to bear our present load of debt until the plan for the reduction of it shall have taken good root; and then the progress of that plan will proceed more rapidly than can easily be conceived by those who have not been used to contemplate the powers of compound interest. M. W.

LONDON, Oct. 14.

THE Emperor of Germany wore, during his coronation, on the 9th of this month, at Frankfort, the robes of Charlemagne; but not until they had been considerably taken in and curtailed, to fit a successor in every respect more diminutive than this gigantic potentate. As a proof that even the influence of an enlightened age could not extinguish the pious credulity of the Germans, care was taken to exhibit, at this solemn celebration, the stable where Jesus Christ was born; the chains which were worn in captivity by St. Paul, and St. John; the cloth which covered the table during the Saviour's last supper; a tooth of John the Evangelist; and a little box of earth indelibly discoloured by the blood of Stephen.

Lord George Gordon was committed to Newgate on the 13th December, 1787, for five years, he has of course more than two yet before him. He is obstinate in wearing a long beard till the term of his confinement is expired; then he means to come forth *with beams new shorn* like the sun from behind a heavy cloud. Strange to tell, the Alcoran of late has been his principal study, in which he pretends to have found the completest system of human morality ever broached to the world.

An Italian Jew in this city, who is remarkable for nothing but a moderate share of low cunning has within the present year cleared upwards of fifty thousand pounds by his speculations on the war—he always said, *by gad dare can be no var.*

Lunardi, who has been reported dead, and whose epitaph was even written, and published in the newspapers, is once more risen from the dead, and in perfect health. On the 31st of July last, he made a very successful ascention with a balloon at Palermo, in Sicily, in presence of many thousands, who beheld him with admiration, among whom was Prince Caraminica, and all the principal nobility: He was in the ærial regions one hour and three quarters, one hour and a quarter of which he was hovering over the sea; his highest elevation was four miles; and descended 26 miles from Palermo safe and sound.

Several of the French writers of approved merit, have employed the first months of their liberty, in publishing works in which all religion is represented as a farce, and the holy scriptures are ridiculed in a manner which even Voltaire has not exceeded.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 17.

The emperor and the imperial family took their departure from this place yesterday, at half an hour after seven. At the moment of their setting off, the 300 cannons belonging to the citadel and ramparts began firing, and were answered by the whole artillery of the camp of Bergen: to this imperial salute were joined the acclamations of an immensity of people, who crouded every street through which their majesties passed, and who expressed all manner of good wishes that the hearts of a loyal and admiring people could dictate. Their majesties went directely for Vienna, not taking Prague in their way, as was supposed they would. The king of Naples is detained here for a short time, by a slight indisposition. The Hessian troops quit their encampment at Bergen this day.

PARIS, Oct. 25.

On Friday, as we announced by our last letter, all the ministers [except mons. de Montmorin] sent a joint letter to the king, requesting his majesty's permission to resign their several employments: to which his majesty himself wrote the following answer.

"*I have a lively feeling of the evidence you give me of your sentiments: nobody is better acquainted than myself, upon what a small foundation is conceived the uneasiness and disgust on your account. I have always seen you friends to the people, to order, to justice and to the laws. I will take your letter into particular consideration, and will make each of you acquainted with my intentions; and I expect, from your zeal for the public good, and your attachment to me, that until then you will not quit your functions.*

(Signed) LOUIS."

The democratics, already deserted in their motion in the assembly for the removal of the ministers, are not quite satisfied with this second victory gained over them by the firmness of the King.

Besides a house tax, to be paid by the tenant which is agreed on, though the proportion is not yet settled, it is decreed, that there shall be paid for a single man-servant, three livres, for a second, six livres, and twelve livres each for all above that number; and that half these sums shall be paid for female servants. Small as these taxes may appear, it is much feared that many servants will be discharged. Most families are already obliged to observe the most strict economy, and will be ill able to bear the various taxes which are under consideration, as the price of liberty.

It is likewise decreed, that for every saddle-horse and mule there shall be paid three livres, and for every coach or chaise-horse and mule, twelve livres a year. A democratic member proposed, that this tax should extend to asses—but the party thought themselves too much interested.

We have now in Paris a regular regiment of robbers, under the command of a chief, and officers of different ranks. Six of them were taken a few evenings ago.—In the pocket of one of them was found a regular set of instructions for the operations of the next twenty-four hours. This regiment appears chiefly composed of servants out of place, who, having a proper knowledge of the different houses they have lived in, and perhaps great connexions with servants still in places, may become a very dangerous body, especially at a time when there is no police whatever.

HUDSON, Dec. 30.

The following statements of the number of inhabitants in the nothern part of this state, at the several periods therein mentioned, are accurate and authentic.

[Note—The counties of Albany, Montgomery Washington, Columbia, Clinton, and Ontario were, in 1771, comprehended in the county of Albany, and at present compose two of the great districts of this state, called the eastern and western districts.]

In 1771, a census of the inhabitants in the province of New-York was taken, by order of the then Governor, Lord Dunmore.

Albany county contained		42,706
In 1786, a census was taken by order of the legislature.		
Albany county contained	72,360	
Montgomery	15,057	91,873
Washington	4,456	
Increase in 15 years		49,167
Within which time, these districts (forming an extensive frontier) suffered from frequent and almost constant invasions of the enemy, during a 7 years war, at one time, by two formidable armies, one under St. Ledger, against Fort Schuyler, and the other, of 10,000 men under Burgoyne, who actually penetrated so far as Stillwater.		
The present ceusus makes		
Albany county	75,180	
Montgomery	28,848	
Washington	14,025	
Columbia	27,552	149,127
Clinton	12,22	
Ontario	3,000	
Increase in four years		57,954

BOSTON, Jan. 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Muskingum, to his friend in this town, dated Marietta, Nov. 14.

"Our settlement here is moderately increasing, as usual: our crops of corn are very fine: I think we shall want for provision no more in this place.

"As you have made a visit to this country, I shall take the liberty to mention some of our extraordinary productions; otherwise I should not dare, lest they should be doubted. Mr. Mathewson, of Belle-Prie, has raised this year, between two and three hundred bushels of corn; and after his ground was cleared and fenced, he computed all his other labour at three shillings per day, and his corn did not cost him two pence half penny per bushel.

"I measured a Radish in one of the garrison gardens, the last summer—It was twenty inches in circumference, and twelve inches out of the ground. There are some extraordinary instan-

ces in the growth of fruit trees, pumkins, and the like—I forget the particulars—but have mentioned enough—you know the country.

"Since you left this place, Mr. E. Backus, myſelf, and another perſon for our guide, &c. have made a tour up the Muſkingum, about 100 miles, to White-Woman's Creek. We found a moſt beautiful country on the river; we did not go far back, to ſee what it was there.

"There winters in this place, a number of French gentlemen, who intend to make ſettlements in the Scioto purchaſe; they have left France in conſequence of the revolution in that country. They have brought their national diſputes with them, and cannot agree to ſettle together: I think, however, they will ſoon forget them, and all become Republicans.—About 500 have arrived—there are ſeveral thouſands expected out next ſeaſon."

NEW-YORK, Jan. 17.

"When thou doſt an alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doth." *Jeſus Chriſt.*

Dr. *Rodgers* is highly obliged to the unknown friend, from whom he received a polite letter of the 4th inſt. covering a *hundred dollar* bank note, for the uſe of the POOR; and while he takes this method of informing him that it came ſafe to hand, he aſſures him it ſhall be faithfully appropriated to the benevolent purpoſes of the generous Donor.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

In committee of the whole, on the bill repealing after the laſt day of next the act laying duties on diſtilled ſpirits, &c. and impoſing others in their ſtead.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

(Continued from our laſt.)

MR. LIVERMORE was in favor of the bill. He ſaid he conſidered it as an equal and juſt mode of taxation—and as ſuch will be agreeable to the people—they will conſider it as drinking down the national debt. The plan is agreeable to the expectations and ſentiments of the people: So far, ſaid he, as my obſervations have extended, I have not found a ſingle individual who has objected to it.

He then obviated the objections to the bill, which he conceived aroſe principally from the word *Exciſe*. He thought the term very improperly applied, on the preſent occaſion, for the duty cannot be ſaid to be an Exciſe.

He then gave a deſcription of what had been conſidered in times paſt as an exciſe, which to be ſure, ſaid he, is a very unequal tax, inaſmuch as it fell on the poor only, who were obliged to purchaſe in ſmall quantities—while the rich, by ſtoring their cellars, eſcaped the duty—but this bill provides that the duty ſhall fall equally on the rich and poor—It is to be paid, or ſecured, by the importer of foreign ſpirits, and at the ſtill-head on domeſtic ſpirits—This will equalize the burthen, and leave no room for complaint.

He then adverted to direct taxation—and by a variety of particulars ſhewed, that it was utterly impoſſible to lay a direct tax that would not prove unjuſt, unequal, and grievouſly oppreſſive.

Mr. Bloodworth ſpoke againſt the bill: He dilated largely on the preſent uneaſineſs which prevailed in the ſtate of North Carolina: His experience, he ſaid, was directly contrary to that of the gentlemen from New-Hamſhire, the people to the ſouthward univerſally condemn an Exciſe.

Mr. Sedgwick ſaid he was unhappy to hear that diſcontents prevailed in any part of the United States. He could aſſure gentlemen that he did not contemplate the execution of the laws by military force. He was ſure that in no part of the legiſlature were entertained deſigns inimical to the public liberty. In framing the preſent bill, great attention had been paid to prevent its being attended with thoſe qualities which, in other countries, rendered taxation by exciſe juſtly obnoxious to popular reſentment. He relied on the good ſenſe and well-informed underſtandings of the people in every part of America, for the execution of ſuch ſyſtems for the ſupport of public credit, and for the diminution of the national debt, as ſhould be deviſed by the wiſdom of their repreſentatives. For the ſame purpoſes, he ſaid, he confided in the patriotiſm of the gentlemen who came from thoſe diſtricts of country where uneaſineſs was ſaid to exiſt He believed there was indeed a conſiderable deficiency to be provided for, for the ſupport of government and of the public credit. This belief was founded in his confidence in the information received from the Secretary of the Treaſury. But if there was no deficiency, his diſpoſition to ſupport the bill would be the ſame; for he had never believed that a public debt was a public benefit. Is it not then the duty of thoſe to whom the people have delegated the important truſt of guarding their proſperity, in a ſeaſon of profound peace, to liberate them from the burden and preſſure of debt?—Therefore the only queſtion to be determined is, whether the propoſed duties are a proper ſource from whence we might derive the neceſſary aids to provide for the payment of the intereſt, or the diminution of the principal of our debt? He believed, he ſaid, that of all the ſubjects of revenue which were within the power of Congreſs, none was ſo proper as the duty on ardent ſpirits, contemplated by the bill. In this ſentiment, he believed, he concurred with that of the great body of the people. The ſeveral ſpecies of taxation, ſaid he, may be divided into the four following—by impoſt—a tax on internal negociations—direct taxes—and that now under conſideration, exciſe. The impoſt duties had been extended as far as was, in the opinion of any gentleman, dictated by ſound policy. The tax on internal negociations, which could not be carried to any conſiderable extent without the intervention of ſtamps, was ſubject to the objection brought againſt the preſent bill, and that in a degree incomparably beyond it, of being oppoſed by public opinion. Direct taxes, ſaid he, are ſtill more objectionable on that account, at leaſt in every part of the country to which his knowledge extended. They are of all taxes the moſt unequal, and in this country would be found the moſt oppreſſive. They are unequal, becauſe with whatever exactneſs they might be apportioned upon capital or income, the only two principles on which an apportionment can be made; they may and will be very unequal as to the burden impoſed; becauſe a man's ability to pay taxes is not in proportion either to his capital property or to his income, but to that part of his income which is over and above his neceſſary expences, according to the uſual manner of living, for perſons of his degree in the community. They will be oppreſſive in this country, becauſe in many of the ſtates the plentiful circulation of money, and the facility of obtaining it, does not extend to the interior parts, nor could it be obtained by many of our citizens without a great ſacrifice of property. It may be added, that from the extent of our ſettlements compared with the number of our citizens, the expence of collection would be immenſe.

In regard to exciſes, Mr. Sedgwick ſaid that in all inſenſible modes of taxation, it ſhould be obſerved, that a much greater ſum would be obtained from an individual than by any mode of direct impoſition: this, without entering into a diſcuſſion of the reaſons on which it was founded, is demonſtrated by fact. He inſtanced the porters of London, from whom, in the ſingle article of beer, was drawn ten times as much as could be procured by the moſt rigorous mode of direct exaction. With regard to the propoſed duties, though the well-meant conſideration of morality which had been urged by ſome gentlemen weighed but little with him, becauſe he doubted whether it was well founded; yet, if the conſumption ſhould be leſſened, he did not believe it would be attended with any ſenſible inconvenience. The conſumption at preſent amounts to an enormous quantity: from theſe conſiderations, ſaid he, as the meaſure is dictated by ſound policy, he hoped and believed it would be ſupported by a good degree of unanimity.

Mr. Smith, (S. C.) adverted to the funding ſyſtem, to ſhew, that the faith of the United States was pledged to raiſe a ſufficient revenue to diſcharge the debt, which by that ſyſtem, they have engaged to pay. The Secretary's ſtatements point out a deficiency: Thoſe ſtatements he had no doubt were as accurate as the nature of things would admit. Gentlemen who find fault with the propoſed plan, do not offer a ſubſtitute. He then entered into a defence of the bill, and ſhewed in what reſpects it differed from the Engliſh plan of an Exciſe.

He ſaid the preſent bill was not ſo exceptionable on account of its violating private property, as the Collection Law.

He inſtanced, in a particular clauſe of that law, the power of entering houſes by warrant from a Juſtice of the peace—Trial by Jury is ſecured by this bill—and other proviſions friendly to perſonal rights are added.

Direct taxes, ſaid he, are as much objected to by North Carolina as the Exciſe—and tho direct taxes are mentioned, no plan is offered.

He then enlarged on the importance of punctuality in paying the intereſt of the public debt, and of having a ſurplus revenue in the treaſury. He doubted not the gentlemen in favor of the bill were as patriotic as thoſe who are averſe to it:—Difference in opinion is to be expected—but he had a better opinion of the good ſenſe of the community, than to ſuppoſe they would be led away by a ſound—They will ſee and judge for themſelves—and when they ſee that the law is free from all thoſe obnoxious qualities which have been ſuggeſted, they will ſubmit to it without complaint, eſpecially when they realize that the tax is equal—and the only effective reſource within the preſent command of the government—the general government is authoriſed to lay exciſes: North Carolina knew this when ſhe adopted the Conſtitution. The oppoſition he ſuſpected was againſt the object to which the money is to be appropriated.

Mr. Giles ſaid, the ſentiments of the people of the ſouthern ſtates, have been ſo differently repreſented, from what he conceived to be the ſtate of facts, that in juſtice to them he conceived himſelf bound to take ſome notice of the obſervations which had fallen from gentlemen.

He then ſtated certain principles on which taxation ſhould be formed—Taxes ſhould be neceſſary—and raiſed on a plan conſiſtent with the principles of liberty.

He adverted to the neceſſity, which he obſerved was abundantly apparent, from the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury—but he did not confine his opinion to what had fallen from him. He inſtanced other reaſons which would occaſion a neceſſity for repleniſhing the public treaſury. The expediency of the preſent mode he argued from the Impoſt's being carried to the utmoſt—from the approbation of this mode by a majority of the people—and tho uneaſineſſes might prevail in ſome of the ſouthern ſtates, he conſidered them as originating altogether from the want of due information—Poſſeſſed of that information he could pledge himſelf to the committee, that they would cheerfully acquieſce in whatever the legiſlature ſhould decide to be for the general intereſt.

With reſpect to the bill's being agreeable to the principles of liberty and republicaniſm, this would more properly come into view when that part of the bill which deſignates the mode of collection, comes under conſideration. At preſent he would only ſay, that he had obſerved with pleaſure, that there appeared to be a univerſal diſpoſition in the members of the houſe, to manifeſt the moſt ſcrupulous attention in all their deliberations, to the liberties of the people.

On the whole he had no doubt that on mature reflection the people would acquieſce in the preſent plan, when the honor, ſecurity and peace of the United States appeared to be eſſentially connected with a further proviſion for the public exigencies.

Mr. Stone particularly alluded to the ſtatement offered by Mr. Jackſon—by which it appeared that only the ſum of 146,000 dollars were wanted—whereas the Secretary's report calls for the enormous ſum of 800,000. He called on gentlemen to ſhew the errors of the ſtatement offered by the gentleman—It had not been done.

He then adverted to the number of people that would probably be wanted in order to make the duty productive: He believed they would be ſo numerous at to be ſufficient to conſtitute an army.

Mr. Fitzſimons read an eſtimate of the actual and probable produce of the preſent Impoſt and Tonnage, for the current year—by which it appears there wlil be a deſiciency of upwards of 300000 dollars—but taking into conſideration certain contingencies, which ſhould they take place, will diminiſh the amount of the preſent duties, it appeared that the deficiency would be much larger than the ſum mentioned—but even in caſe of a ſurplus being produced by this bill, there are objects to which it can be applied, highly beneficial to the United States: He inſtanced ſinking the deferred ſtock, and the three per cents: The reduction of the public debt is an object which ought never to be loſt ſight of.

Adjourned.

MONDAY, Jan. 10.

Sundry petitions were read and referred.

In committee of the whole on the bill, directing the mode in which the evidences of the debt of the United States, which are, or may be deſtroyed, ſhall be renewed.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The committee went through the diſcuſſion of the bill; they made ſundry amendments, which were reported to the houſe.

It was then moved that the bill be engroſſed for a third reading.—This was objected to by ſeveral members, and a motion for its recommitment to a ſelect committee, made by Mr. Seney, after ſome debate, was carried—and the following gentlemen were appointed the committee, Meſſrs. Sedgwick, Williamſon, Lawrance, Carroll, Clymer, Sturges and Sherman.

In committee of the whole on the bill, declaring what officer, in caſe of vacancy, [by death, removal, or inability] in the office of Preſident, and Vice-Preſident, ſhall act as Preſident.

Mr. Boudinot in the chair.

The firſt clauſe of the bill was read, which contains a blank to be filled up, deſignating the perſon who ſhall act as Preſident. This Mr. Smith, (S. C.) after ſome preliminary obſervations moved ſhould be filled with *the Secretary of ſtate for the time being*.

Mr. Livermore moved to inſert the Preſident of the Senate, *pro tempore*.

Mr. Benſon moved to inſert the chief juſtice of the United States.

An irregular debate enſued on theſe ſeveral nominations, without a queſtion's being taken on either. Some of the members appeared deſirous of coming to a deciſion; a motion however, for the committee's riſing and reporting progreſs was carried in the affirmative.

The committee on enrolled bills, reported the bill, intitled an act, to continue an act, declaring the aſſent of Congreſs to certain laws of the ſtates of Rhode-Iſland, Maryland and Georgia, ſo far as it reſpects Rhode-Iſland and Georgia—which they had examined and found duly enrolled. The ſpeaker then ſigned the ſame.

Mr. Williamſon bro't foward his motion for leave to bring in a bill to prevent the invalid penſioners from alienating their penſions before they became due. A committee was accordingly appointed, conſiſting of Meſſrs. Williamſom, Brown, and Griffin.

Mr. Fitzſimons preſented a petition from the inſpectors of the port of Philadelphia—praying for an addition to their compenſation. Laid on the table.

Mr. Ames moved that a committee be appointed to conſider whether any, and what further proviſion, ſhall be made to the commiſſioners of loans in the reſpective ſtates, to defray their extra expences.

A meſſage was received from the Preſident of the United States, to inform the houſe that the act above mentioned had received his approbation, and ſignature. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, Jan. 11.

A petition from ſundry inhabitants of the ſtate of Pennſylvania was read, and referred to the Secretary of the Treaſury.

Mr. Bloodworth preſented a memorial from the merchants and others of the town of Fayetteville; and another from the merchants of Wilmington, reſpecting the judiciary ſyſtem; propoſing certain alterations therein. Referred to a committee of five, conſiſting of Meſſrs. ——, Burke, Bloodworth, Giles and Brown.

In committee of the whole on the bill, repealing after the laſt day of next, the duties heretofore laid on diſtilled ſpirits, and laying others in their ſtead.

The 13th ſection, which provides for laying a duty on ſpirits, diſtilled from materials, the produce of the country was read.

This ſection Mr. Jackſon moved, ſhould be ſtruck out; a lengthy debate enſued, which employed the reſidue of the day; the queſtion on ſtriking out being at length put, paſſed in the negative—33 to 17—the committee then roſe and reported progreſs.

A meſſage was received from the Senate, informing the Houſe, that they have paſſed a bill entitled an act for granting lands to the ſettlers at poſt St. Vincennes; read the firſt time.

Adjourned.

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

A *Letter* from *Joſeph* to his Friend *Aminadab*, on the *Exemption* of the *Quakers* from the Militia Service, &c.

MY DEAR FRIEND AMINADAB,

I HAVE to return thee my thanks for the *Memorial* thou haſt ſent me, and which our *Society* have cauſed to be preſented to the Congreſs of the United States. I like it well, becauſe it ſavoreth much of our carnal intereſt, and is expreſſive of that ſubtle policy which is known to guide our *tender* conſciences. Surely we ought to be exempted from the dangers, fatigues, and expences of the militia-ſervice, becauſe we have, in general, been ſuch *tried friends* to the independence of this country, and our conduct hath been ſo truly patriotic, as to merit every encouragement and diſtinction.

It gives me alſo great pleaſure, friend Aminadab, to ſee our great men pay ſuch attention to our Memorial, and ſpend whole days in debating thereon: Verily, the light will ariſe, and we ſhall be quite happy in ſitting quietly under our own Vines and Fig-Trees, in having our lives and property protected, while others will be called out to the field of ſlaughter, and obliged to fight with the ſavages, in defence of *our lands and poſſeſſions*. This will be true Quakeriſm, and if not quite agreeable to the written word, yet altogether conſonant to the dictates of that Monitor within our boſoms, which warneth us to take care of ourſelves, and to avoid all concern with ungodly quarrels and diſſentions.

I know the carnal man objecteth to our peaceable Spirit, and maintaineth the doctrine of war and ſelf-defence, ſo contrary to our intereſt and perſonal ſafety. Hence it is, that we are often told, that being a part of the community, and receiving the advantages of defence and protection, we are bound to bear our proportion of the public burdens; and that we ought not to be indulged with an *exemption* from theſe ſervices, becauſe a too great extenſion of our principles might endanger the very exiſtence of government. Thus it ſadly grieveth us to find, there is no living upon earth without wars and fightings.

To me, Aminadab, it ſeemeth ſtrange, that men ſhould make uſe of ſcripture arguments in defence of military eſtabliſhments; for they tell us, that Wars have been, and will be, in all ages, to the end of time; that the great *Melchizedek* met *Abraham*, the father of the faithful, when he returned from the ſlaughter of the Kings, and *bleſſed him*, which he would not have done, had he been engaged in an unlawful action; that the profeſſion of a ſoldier, or militia-man is no where forbidden, or condemned in ſcripture:—When the Baptiſt was interrogated by the ſoldiers, as to their conduct, he ſaid unto them, "do violence to no man, neither accuſe any falſely, and be content with your wages." In which reply, we do not find that in order to prepare themſelves for the reception of the kingdom of God, it was required of ſoldiers to relinquiſh their profeſſion, but only that they ſhould beware of the vices, of which that profeſſion was accuſed. The precept which follows, "be content with your wages," ſuppoſes them to continue in their ſituation.

How great was the encomium pronounced by the ſaviour of mankind on the Roman Centurion, or Captain, "I have not found ſo great faith, no not in Iſrael." The firſt Gentile Convert who was received into the Chriſtian Church, and to whom the Goſpel was imparted, by the immediate and eſpecial direction of Heaven, hold the ſame ſtation; and in the hiſtory of this tranſaction, we diſcover not the ſmalleſt intimation, that *Cornelius*, upon becoming a Chriſtian, quitted the ſervice of the Roman Legion; that his profeſſion was objected to, or his continuance in it conſidered, as in any wiſe, inconſiſtent with his new character.

It is alſo aſſerted by theſe carnal reaſoners, that *ſelf-defence*, both in individuals and ſociety, is juſtifiable. Thus when our life is aſſaulted, it becomes neceſſary for our preſervation, to kill the aſſailant. This is evident in a ſtate of nature, unleſs it can be ſhewn that we are bound to prefer the aggreſſor's life to our own; that is to ſay, to love our enemy better than ourſelves, which can never be a debt of juſtice; nor any where appears to be a duty of charity. This mode of reaſoning is applied to nations, who are therefore led to oppoſe the violence of each other.

Thus, friend Aminadab, have I ſuggeſted to thee, ſome of the objections to our received opinions, to the end that thou mayeſt be enabled to anſwer them, with the meekneſs of wiſdom, and ſhew the *reaſonableneſs* of exempting the Quakers from bearing arms, becauſe they live in an expectation of a kingdom of peace, wherein dwelleth righteouſneſs. I will aſſure thee, good friend, that theſe ſubjects have lately mightily agitated my ſpirits, ſo that one day, being in a profound meditation thereon, I fell into a ſleep by the fire ſide, ſitting in my elbow-chair: During the ſhort time of my repoſe, methought I ſaw before mine eyes a wide extended *plain*, on which were gathered together an innumerable multitude of people; and in the middle of this plain, I beheld a *huge mountain*, on which a great number of theſe people were endeavoring to aſcend. While I conſidered theſe things, behold a venerable man ſtood by me, clothed in white raiment, whoſe affable, agreeable countenance encouraged me to enquire the meaning of the ſight I was then contemplating. He informed me, that the huge mountain was called MOUNT-EXEMPTION, and that the perſons aſcending the ſame, were the *profeſſors* of various religious denominations. Obſerving to my good genius, that theſe ſectaries were ſo numerous as to cover the mountain, he ſaid, that it could not be wondered at, ſince by getting a place on the mountain, they were exempted from the fatigues and dangers of war, to which the *poor folks* beneath were expoſed: He then gave me the following particulars, deſcriptive of thoſe *elect favorites*, viz.

Of the tribe of Quakers were exempted,	40,000
Of the tribe of Methodiſts were exempted,	40,000
Of the tribe of Menoniſts were exempted,	10,000
Of the tribe of Moravians were exempted,	5,000
Of the tribe of Dunkards were exempted,	5,000
	100,000

I then looked again, and behold! the Methodiſts were harmoniouſly chaunting their Hymns of triumph, for the advantages they had received over the multitudes on the plain beneath, and their ſong was, *O, be joyful!* While the Menoniſts and Dunkards ſkipped like *bearded Rams*, and the Moravians like young ſheep, around the mountain; but the Quakers, fearing that profane ſinging might hurt their *tender* conſciences, teſtified their approbation, with ſuch a ſtrange diſſonance of ſounds, that the noiſe thereof awaked me out of ſleep, and lo! it was a dream.

JOSEPH.

Elkton, the 7th day of the firſt month, 1791.

To the EDITOR of the GAZETTE of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

SINCE the arrival of Congreſs in this city, there has been a conſtant and general complaint of the ſcarcity of hackney-coaches, and of the exhorbitant price demanded for their fare.

In London, the hackney-coaches (to prevent their being too numerous) are limited to 1000, and this number is always compleat. The fare is alſo limited, to prevent impoſition; four perſons taking a coach for one hour, or one mile, pay *one ſhilling*, or *threepence* ſterling each, *and no more*, although the proprietors pay a ſevere tax to government for their licences.

Perhaps a ſtatement ſimilar to the following, may induce ſome enterprizing citizen to make his own fortune, and benefit the public.

	Dollars.
A good hackney-coach may coſt	150
A pair of horſes,	150
Keeping per year,	150
Coachman,	200
Wear of Horſes harneſs, &c.	50
	700 *Dollars.*

The Coaches in this city earn at preſent from 5 to 10 dollars per day: Take the ſmalleſt ſum—5 dollars per day, is 1825 pr. annum. 10 Coaches would bring in, at 1825 each, 18250 drs. per year. Deduct for ſtock, intereſt, and whole ann. ex. 7420

Thus may be gained in one year, 10830 drs. by any individual who may have the ſpirit, with the property or credit, to procure 7 or 8000 dollars on intereſt, for one year.

N. B. From 15 to 30 Coaches, it is ſuppoſed, would find immediate employ.

A TRAVELLER.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.

A principal cauſe of the low ſtate of Agriculture is the want of capital to make improvements: The plan of the National Bank holds up the proſpect of relief: Such a great capital thrown into circulation, will diffuſe new health to quicken the induſtry of the country: Many millions of new property will be ſet in motion, and a new celerity given to the old ſtock. The farmers may now look forward to a more improved ſtate, and of courſe to an higher degree of proſperity: With the means, it is to be hoped, the ſpirit of improvement will be diffuſed.

The trade, manufactures, and huſbandry of a country, will remain far behind the moſt proſperous ſtate to which they may be carried, until Banks and inland Canals are formed: They afford a ſurpriſing aid: They ſeem to aſſiſt induſtry, and to bear relation to the whole ſociety, as machines do to particular arts: Our improving country will ſoon be equal to any attempts of this nature.

The Hon. JEREMIAH WADSWORTH, Eſq. is re-elected member of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, for the State of Connecticut, *vice* PIERPONT EDWARDS, Eſq. reſigned.

The New-York Daily Advertiſer of Monday, mentions that 150 dollars were received by Dr. MOORE—150 by Dr. LIVINGSTON, and 50 by Rev. Mr. JESSOP, from perſons unknown, for the uſe of the poor.

The Repreſentatives in Congreſs for the ſtate of North-Carolina are to be choſen the laſt Thurſday and Friday of this month.

The intereſting view of the "*ſtate of the Engliſh nation*" in the firſt page of this paper, is publiſhed with a view of inducing ſome of our ingenious readers, or correſpondents, to furniſh a ſtatement of the actual ſituation of this country; it is preſumed that a tolerably accurate account of the United States on a ſimilar ſcale, would exhibit a moſt pleaſing perſpective of the American republic.

Net amount of duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States from the 1ſt day of Auguſt, to the 30th of Sept. 1790.

	Dols.	*Cts.*
New-Hampſhire,	2,980	76
Maſſachuſetts,	52,697	30½
Connecticut,	11,112	78
New-York,	86,215	36
New-Jerſey,	1,200	32
Pennſylvania,	99,349	86
Delaware,	3,363	77
Maryland,	25,163	57
Virginia,	89,003	9
South-Carolina,	37,060	57½
Georgia,	7,011	78¼
	415,159	17½

Net amount of duties on Goods, Wares and Merchandiſe imported into the United States from the 1ſt day of October, 1789, to the 30th of September, 1790.

	Dols.	*Cts.*
New-Hampſhire	14,550	19½
Maſſachuſetts,	320,430	98¼
Rhode-Iſland,	17,675	29½
Connecticut,	64,336	20¾
New-York,	446,646	38
New-Jerſey,	4,291	85½
Pennſylvania,	472,756	35
Delaware,	9,914	21½
Maryland,	206,750	27
Virginia,	214,341	31½
North-Carolina,	14,340	15¼
South-Carolina,	102,438	62
Georgia,	15,237	64½
	1,903,709	48½

The following compariſon will ſhew, that what are called Charity Schools, are hoſtile to the intereſts of education and the poor.

In the city of New-York, which contains about 30000 inhabitants, there are 3 Charity Schools: In which, according to a ſtatement publiſhed in the New-York Magazine for December 1790, *one hundred and eighty-ſix* children are inſtructed in reading, writing and arithmetic.

In the town of Boſton, which contains about 18000 inhabitants, there is not one Charity School—but in the *Public Schools* of that place, ſupported by a tax, near FIFTEEN HUNDRED CHILDREN are taught the above branches—and in one of the Schools, Greek and Latin.

In New-York there is probably one third more children than in Boſton: The number therefore of thoſe, who are unprovided for in the former, is greatly diſproportionate.——Of the *fifteen hundred* who are educated in the public ſchools in the latter, more than a thouſand would be deprived of all opportunity of acquiring learning without this public proviſion, agreeable to the experience of New-York, with thoſe Charity-Schools.——This makes good the old ſaying, that "CHARITY *covereth many omiſſions*."

Learning ought to be free as air:—This can only be effected by laws, which ſhall throw the burthen of ſupporting ſchools on the whole community, that the proviſion may be made ſo ample, as to be within reach of the pooreſt member of ſociety—ſurely it is in the power of the free citizens of every capital in the United States, to deviſe ways and means for the education of their children without depending on charity; the foregoing example proves that it is.

The legiſlature of the ſtate of North-Carolina finiſhed their ſeſſion at Fayetteville, on the 15th ult. after having paſſed fifty-ſeven laws.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FUNDED DEBT.			
6 pr. Cents	17*ſ.* pr. £.	85	pr. cent.
3 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.
Defered 6 pr. Cents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.
UNFUNDED DEBT.			
Final Settl. and other Certificates	15*ſ.*	75	do.
Indents	8/6.—8/9.	43¾	do.
State debts	12/6.—8/9.		

AMERICAN CLOTHS.

SUPERFINE and ELASTICS,
CONGRESS BROWN,
LONDON SMOKE,
LEAD DRAB,
BLUE and OTHER faſhionable Colours,

Manufactured at Hartford, (State of Connecticut,) juſt received, and are now offered for Sale, at the

CHEAP STORE, No. 38,
North Third Street,

At which Store are alſo opening a large and general aſſortment of

EUROPEAN and INDIA GOODS.

CLOTHS,
Linens,
Cambrics,
Painted, ſprigged, tambour-ed book, and jaconet Muſlins,
Chintzes,
Cottons and Calicoes,
Silks,

ELEGANT Veſt Patterns—adapted to the ſeaſon,
Silk, Cotton, and Worſted Hoſe,
Corduroys,
Velveretts, and Royal Ribs,
Beſt Buck, Beaver, and White Kidd Gloves,

A Variety of STUFFS.

And many other Articles, too numerous to inſert in an Advertiſement; all of which are now ſelling by *Wholeſale* and *Retail*, on ſo low terms, as to make them an object to the purchaſers.

N. B. A few Barrels of MACKAREL, and Nova-Scotia HERRINGS.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1791.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
December 13, 1790.

In obedience to the order of the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the 9th Day of Auguſt laſt, requiring the SECRETARY of the TREASURY to prepare and report, on this Day, ſuch further Proviſion as may, in his opinion, be neceſſary for eſtabliſhing the PUBLIC CREDIT —the ſaid Secretary further

RESPECTFULLY REPORTS,

(CONTINUED FROM OUR LAST.)

THE ſupport of induſtry is probably in every caſe, of more conſequence towards correcting a wrong balance of trade, than any practicable retrenchments in the expences of families or individuals: and the ſtagnation of it would be likely to have more effect in prolonging, than any ſuch ſavings in ſhortening its coutinuance. That ſtagnation is a natural conſequence of an inadequate medium, which, without the aid of bank circulation, would in the caſes ſuppoſed, be ſeverely felt.

It alſo deſerves notice, that as the circulation of a bank is always in a compound ratio to the fund upon which it depends, and to the demand for it, and as that fund is itſelf affected by the exportation of the metals, there is no danger of its being overſtocked, as in the caſe of paper iſſued at the pleaſure of the government; or of its preventing the conſequences of any unfavorable balance from being ſufficiently felt to produce the reforms alluded to, as far as circumſtances may require and admit.

Nothing can be more fallible than the compariſons which have been made between different countries, to illuſtrate the truth of the poſition under conſideration. The comparative quantity of gold and ſilver, in different countries, depends upon an infinite variety of facts and combinations, all of which ought to be known in order to judge whether the exiſtence or non-exiſtence of paper currencies has any ſhare in the relative proportions they contain. The *maſs* and *value* of the productions of the labour and induſtry of each, compared with its wants; the nature of its eſtabliſhments abroad: the kind of wars in which it is uſually engaged: the relations it bears to the countries, which are the original poſſeſſors of thoſe metals; the privileges it enjoys in their trade; theſe and a number of other circumſtances are all to be taken into the account, and render the inveſtigation too complex to juſtify any reliance on the vague and general ſurmiſes, which have been hitherto hazarded on the point.

In the foregoing diſcuſſion, the objection has been conſidered as applying to the permanent expulſion and diminution of the metals. Their temporary exportation, for particular purpoſes, has not been contemplated. This, it muſt be confeſſed is facilitated by banks, from the faculty they poſſeſs of ſupplying their place. But their utility is in nothing more conſpicuous, than in theſe very caſes. They enable the government to pay its foreign debts, and to anſwer any exigencies which the external concerns of the community may have produced. They enable the merchant to ſupport his credit (on which the proſperity of trade depends) when ſpecial circumſtances prevent remittances in other modes. They enable him alſo to proſecute enterprizes, which ultimately tend to an augmentation of the ſpecies of wealth in queſtion. It is evident, that gold and ſilver may often be employed in procuring commodities abroad; which, in a circuitous commerce, replace the original fund, with conſiderable addition. But it is not to be inferred from this facility given to temporary exportation, that banks which are ſo friendly to trade and induſtry, are in their general tendency, inimical to the encreaſe of the precious metals.

Theſe ſeveral views of the ſubject appear ſufficient to impreſs a full conviction of the utility of banks, and to demonſtrate that they are of great importance, not only in relation to the adminiſtration of the finances, but in the general ſyſtem of the political economy.

The judgment of many concerning them has no doubt been perplexed, by the miſinterpretation of appearances, which were to be aſcribed to other cauſes. The general devaſtation of perſonal property, occaſioned by the late war, naturally produced on the one hand, a great demand for money, and on the other a great deficiency of it to anſwer the demand. Some injudicious laws, which grew out of the public diſtreſſes, by impairing confidence and cauſing a part of the inadequate ſum in the country to be locked up, aggravated the evil: The diſſipated habits, contracted by many individuals, during the war, which after the peace plunged them into expences beyond their incomes: The number of adventurers without capital, and in many inſtances without information, who at that epoch ruſhed into trade, and were obliged to make any ſacrifices to ſupport a tranſient credit: The employment of conſiderable ſums in ſpeculations upon the public debt, which from its unſettled ſtate was incapable of becoming itſelf a ſubſtitute: All theſe circumſtances concurring, neceſſarily led to uſurious borrowing, produced moſt of the inconveniences, and were the true cauſes of moſt of the appearances; which, where banks were eſtabliſhed, have been by ſome erroneouſly placed to their account; a miſtake which they might eaſily have avoided by turning their eyes towards places where there were none, and where, nevertheleſs, the ſame evils would have been perceived to exiſt, even in a greater degree than where thoſe inſtitutions had obtained.

Theſe evils have either ceaſed, or been greatly mitigated. Their more complete extinction may be looked for from that additional ſecurity to property, which the conſtitution of the United States happily gives (a circumſtance of prodigious moment in the ſcale both of public and private proſperity) from the attraction of foreign capital, under the auſpices of that ſecurity, to be employed upon objects and in enterpriſes, for which the ſtate of this country opens a wide and inviting field, from the conſiſtency and ſtability, which the public debt is faſt acquiring, as well in the public opinion at home and abroad, as in fact; from the augmentation of capital, which that circumſtance and the quarter-yearly payment of intereſt will afford; and from the more copious circulation, which will be likely to be created by a well-conſtituted national bank.

The eſtabliſhment of banks in this country ſeems to be recommended by reaſons of a peculiar nature. Previouſly to the revolution, circulation was in a great meaſure carried on by paper emitted by the ſeveral local governments. In Pennſylvania alone, the quantity of it was near a million and a half of dollars. This auxiliary may be ſaid to be now at an end. And it is generally ſuppoſed, that there has been for ſome time paſt, a deficiency of circulating medium. How far that deficiency is to be conſidered as real or imaginary, is not ſuſceptible of demonſtration; but there are circumſtances and appearances, which, in relation to the country at large, countenance the ſuppoſition of its reality.

The circumſtances are, beſides the fact juſt mentioned reſpecting paper emiſſions, the vaſt tracts of waſte land, and the little advanced ſtate of manufactures. The progreſſive ſettlement of the former, while it promiſes ample retribution, in the generation of future reſources, diminiſhes or obſtructs, in the mean time, the *active* wealth of the country. It not only draws off a part of the circulating money, and places it in a more paſſive ſtate, but it diverts into its own channels a portion of that ſpecies of labour and induſtry, which would otherwiſe be employed in furniſhing materials for foreign trade, and which by contributing to a favorable balance, would aſſiſt the introduction of ſpecie. In the early periods of new ſettlements, the ſettlers not only furniſh no ſurplus for exportation, but they conſume a part of that which is produced by the labour of others. The ſame thing is a cauſe, that manufactures do not advance, or advance ſlowly. And notwithſtanding ſome hypotheſes to the contrary, there are many things to induce a ſuſpicion, that the precious metals will not abound in any country which has not mines, or variety of manufactures. They have been ſometimes acquired by the ſword; but the modern ſyſtem of war has expelled this reſource; and it is one upon which the United States will never be inclined to rely.

The appearances alluded to, are, greater prevalency of direct barter, in the more interior diſtricts of the country, which however has been for ſome time paſt gradually leſſening; and greater difficulty generally in the advantageous alienation of improved real eſtate, which alſo have of late diminiſhed, but is ſtill ſeriouſly felt in different parts of the Union. The difficulty of getting money, which has been a general complaint, is not added to the number; becauſe it is the complaint of all times, and one in which imagination muſt ever have too great ſcope to permit an appeal to it.

If the ſuppoſition of ſuch a deficiency be in any degree founded, and ſome aid to circulation be deſirable, it remains to inquire what ought to be the nature of that aid.

The emitting of paper money by the authority of government is wiſely prohibited to the individual States, by the national conſtitution. And the ſpirit of that prohibition ought not to be diſregarded by the government of the United States. Though paper emiſſions under a general authority, might have ſome advantages not applicable to the like emiſſions by the States ſeparately; yet they are of a nature ſo liable to abuſe, and it may even be affirmed ſo certain of being abuſed, that the wiſdom of the government will be ſhewn in never truſting itſelf with the uſe of ſo ſeducing and dangerous an expedient. In times of tranquility, it might have no ill conſequence, it might even perhaps be managed in a way to be productive of good; but in great and trying emergencies, there is almoſt a moral certainty of its becoming miſchievous. The ſtamping of paper is an operation ſo much eaſier than the laying of taxes, that a government, in the practice of paper emiſſions, would rarely fail in any ſuch emergency, to indulge itſelf too far, in the employment of that reſource, to avoid as much as poſſible, one leſs auſpicious to preſent popularity. If it ſhould not even be carried ſo far as to be rendered an abſolute bubble—it would at leaſt be likely to be extended to a degree, which would occaſion an inflated and, artificial ſtate of things, incompatible with the regular and proſperous courſe of political economy.

Among other material differences between a paper currency, iſſued by the mere authority of government, and one iſſued by a bank, payable in coin, is this: That in the firſt caſe, there is no ſtandard to which an appeal can be made, as to the quantity which will only ſatisfy, or which will ſurcharge the circulation; in the laſt, that ſtandard reſults from the demand. If more ſhould be iſſued than is neceſſary, it will return upon the bank. Its emiſſions, as elſewhere intimated, muſt always be in a compound ratio to the fund and to the demand: Whence it is evident, that there is a limitation in the nature of the thing: While the diſcretion of the government is the only meaſure of the extent of the emiſſions, by its own authority.

This conſideration further illuſtrates the danger of emiſſions of that ſort, and the preference which is due to bank paper.

(To be continued.)

PROPOSALS,

BY JOHN TRUMBULL,
FOR PUBLISHING by SUBSCRIPTION,

TWO PRINTS,

From original Pictures painted by himſelf;
One repreſenting the DEATH of General WARREN,
at the *Battle* of *Bunker's-Hill.*
The other, the DEATH of General MONTGOMERY,
in the *Attack* of *Quebec.*

IN the battle of Bunker's-Hill, the following Portraits are introduced—

American.	*Britiſh.*
Major General WARREN,	Gen. Sir WILLIAM HOWE,
PUTNAM.	Sir HENRY CLINTON,
	Lieut. Col. JOHN SMALL,
	Major PITCAIRN, and
	Lieut. PITCAIRN.

In the Attack of Quebec, are ſeen—

General MONTGOMERY,	Colonel THOMPSON,
Major MACPHERSON, and	Capt. CHEESMAN.

CONDITIONS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The prints will be engraved by two of the moſt eminent artiſts in Europe. The ſize will be 30 inches by 20. The price to ſubſcribers, *Three Guineas* for each print; one half to be paid at the time of ſubſcribing, the remainder on the delivery of the prints, which will be as ſoon as the work (which is already conſiderably advanced) can poſſibly be completed.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received in this city by *Joſeph Anthony*, jun. Goldſmith and Jeweller, No. 76, Market-ſtreet.

Theſe prints are the firſt of a ſeries, in which it is propoſed to repreſent the moſt important events of the American Revolution.

No period of the hiſtory of man, is more intereſting than that in which we have lived. The memory of ſcenes in which were laid the foundations of that free government, which ſecures our national and individual happineſs, muſt ever remain dear to us, and to poſterity; and if national pride be in any caſe juſtifiable, Americans have a right to glory in having given to the world an example, whoſe influence is rapidly ſpreading the love of freedom through other nations, and every where ameliorating the condition of men.

To aſſiſt in preſerving the memory of the illuſtrious events which have marked this period of our country's glory, as well as of the men who have been the moſt important actors in them, is the object of this undertaking. Hiſtory will do juſtice to an æra ſo important; but to be read, the language in which it is written muſt be underſtood—the language of painting is univerſal, and intelligible in all nations, and every age.

As ſeveral years of his time, and a very conſiderable expence, are neceſſary to accompliſh this undertaking, it would be an imprudent ſacrifice to the mere hope of reputation to go more deeply into it, without a probability of ultimate ſucceſs:—That he may judge of the degree of this probability, Mr. Trumbull, by the advice of his friends, propoſes this ſubſcription, and flatters himſelf with a hope of meeting that patronage from his countrymen, which will juſtify his purſuing the object with ardor; and without which it is impoſſible that ſo expenſive a work ſhould be continued.

The ſubjects propoſed to be repreſented, in addition to the two foregoing, of *Bunker's-Hill* and *Quebec*, are—

* The DECLARATION of INDEPENDENCE,
* BATTLE at TRENTON,
* BATTLE of PRINCETOWN,
SURRENDER of General BURGOYNE,
TREATY with FRANCE,
BATTLE of EUTAW SPRINGS,
* SURRENDER of YORK-TOWN,
TREATY of PEACE,
EVACUATION of NEW-YORK,
RESIGNATION of General WASHINGTON,
The ARCH at TRENTON,
INAUGURATION of the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

Each picture will contain portraits of the principal characters who were preſent at the ſcene repreſented. Thoſe marked with ſtars, are conſiderably advanced; and the prints from the whole will be executed of the ſame ſize, and by the moſt eminent engravers.

December 14.

This day is publiſhed,

By Carey, Stewart, and Co.

No. 22, in FRONT-STREET,

The American Muſeum,

FOR DECEMBER, 1790.

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Further remarks on the ſame ſubject.
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Epilogue ſpoken by Mrs. Henry.
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A chriſtmas ode.

January 1, 1791.

HENRY KUHL,

At No. 143, Second-Street, near Race-Street,

BY advice of his friends in New-York and Philadelphia, has opened an office for the purpoſe of buying and ſelling, on commiſſion, the different ſpecies of *Stock*, and of *liquidated* and *unliquidated* paper in the market.

He will obtain ſuch Certificates as are required by the *funding law*, for thoſe who have unliquidated Securities; and *transfer* ſtock from and to the Treaſury and the Offices of the Commiſſioners of Loans, on moderate terms.

Having for ſeveral years paſt been employed in the Treaſury of the United States, he is well acquainted with its operations and forms; and flatters himſelf that on that ſcore he has a decided advantage in tranſacting buſineſs here. He is fully impreſſed with the truth of the adage that "diſpatch is the ſoul of buſineſs," and will always make the intereſt of his employers an object of the firſt importance.

Philadelphia, December 29th, 1790.

IMPERIAL, HYSON, SOUCHONG, and BOHEA

TEAS;

REFINED SUGARS, COFFEE, and SPICES, &c.

Of the firſt Quality—by Retail,
No. 17,
Third-Street, between Cheſnut and Market-Streets.

WHEREAS a certain WILLIAM TUFF, of Salem County, State of New-Jerſey, has two nine pound notes of hand, given by *Samuel Hollinſhead*, jun. and by certain information, it appears that my name as a ſecurity for the ſame is added to thoſe notes, unknown to me. I hereby forbid any perſon or perſons from taking any aſſignment of them from him; for I am determined not to anſwer thoſe notes, or any aſſignment of them, as I know nothing of their dealings, nor will I anſwer for the ſame.

REUBEN ROBINSON.

Cumberland County, Nov. 30, 1790.

PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 1, 1791.

THE partnerſhip of JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE having expired this day, DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE propoſes to publiſh a Newſpaper, entitled

The Mail,
and
New Daily Advertiſer.

(To be continued every Evening, Sundays excepted.)

THE MAIL ſhall be printed with an elegant new Type, procured for this particular purpoſe, on Paper, equal in ſize and quality to any of the Newſpapers of Europe or America—And the Subſcriber engages that no Means ſhall be ſpared to render the MAIL and NEW DAILY ADVERTISER in other reſpects worthy of the Public Patronage, which he now reſpectfully ſolicits.

The Price of the MAIL will be Eight Dollars pr. annum, to be paid at the end of the Year: And Advertiſements will be received on ſuch moderate Terms as to prove ſatisfactory to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favor the Printer with their Commands in that line.

The MAIL will be publiſhed at the Houſe No. 2, Lower Third Street (now occupied by Mr. J. D. Blanchard, who will ſhortly remove to the adjoining Houſe, No. 4.) and at preſent SUBSCRIPTIONS are thankfully received at No. 48, Market-Street, by

D C. CLAYPOOLE.

EBENEZER HAZARD and JONAS ADDOMS have entered into partnerſhip, and opened an OFFICE, at No. 173, in Market-Street, a few doors above Fourth-Street, where, under the Firm of

HAZARD and ADDOMS,

They purchaſe and ſell all kinds of
CERTIFICATES—PAPER MONEY, and BANK STOCK.

N. B. Transfers made at the Public Offices, and Buſineſs in general tranſacted on Commiſſion. *December 29.*